

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1868.

On Changes in Political Opinions.

Everybody knows that the tariff question, so bitterly opposed by the South, nearly occasioned a civil war during General Jackson's Administration; yet so late as 1816 some of the Southern statesmen (and among them was Mr. Calhoun himself, who even advocated the minimum provision then for the first time introduced into a tariff bill), with the Southern and New England States went together against a tariff, while the Middle and Western States went for protection!

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The slavery question furnishes another instance. Without wishing to detract in the slightest degree the merit justly due to Mr. Anthony Benezet, of our State, it must, in justice to Mr. Jefferson, be said that within a very few years of the time of Mr. Benezet's appeal, he attempted, during his first sitting in the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1769, to get a bill passed to allow owners to manumit slaves, the laws then in existence not allowing them that privilege.

We might easily manufacture a chapter, and a pretty long one too, from French political history alone. Perhaps the example of the present ruler is enough. Of all the examples we have brought forward, he is the most notable specimen; for all his professions, all his pretended love of freedom we know were insincere, from the time when he addressed himself to the members of the Assembly in 1850, in which he said: "The noblest object, and the most worthy of an exalted mind, is not to seek when in power how to perpetuate it, but to labor inseparably to fortify, for the benefit of all, those principles of authority and morality which defy the passions of mankind and the instability of laws."

had set their minds on, rather than risk a doubtful contest with the people and Parliament, they acted wisely, and with prudent motives. Want of space prevents our illustrating their positions, as we should like to do. But enough, we think, has been shown to satisfy politicians that on the questions of the present day they need not fear on either side to be reproached with inconsistency. On the questions of banking, the currency, the tariff, etc., both the great political parties are now divided. Eminent examples might be produced from either side in support of this view. Thus, to take only one instance:—The Democratic party at one time was conspicuous for its opposition to banking. That opposition ceased long since. Whatever the future may give forth, we of the present day can say this much, in justice to the present party in power, that it accomplished two great works for which it deserves to be remembered, it put down the Rebellion, and it destroyed slavery.

The Two-Third Rule.

The Democratic National Convention at New York adopted the report of the Committee on Organization, recommending the adoption of the rules which governed the National Convention of 1864. Subsequently the question arose whether this action made the two-third rule binding, and no less an authority than the notorious Vallandigham declared that it undoubtedly had such an effect. The President of the Convention announced that he would investigate this question, but he appears to have arrived at no decision before the adjournment yesterday, and meanwhile it seems to be understood that if the two-third rule has not been already adopted, in the manner indicated, it will be passed as a distinct proposition, for the discussion to which we have referred arose on a motion made by Mr. George W. Brewer, of this State, that "no gentleman shall be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States unless he shall receive two-thirds of all the votes cast," which was temporarily withdrawn for the purpose of enabling the presiding officer to ascertain whether it was not unnecessary. The nearest approach to a rejection of this old "landmark of Democracy" was a proposition offered by one of the delegates, that the opinion should be expressed that no future Convention should adopt it. The real reason for the two-third rule has been substantially destroyed. It was invented and sustained mainly to enable the Southern Democrats to prevent the nomination of any candidate supposed to be unsound on the slavery question, and it admirably served this purpose by perpetually warning all Democratic aspirants to high national honors that the conciliation of the South was an indispensable requisite of success. The ground on which the two-third rule was openly advocated was that it was inherently wrong to permit the States in which the Democratic party was in a clear minority, united with a few States that usually chose Democratic electors, to dictate a nominee to the Democratic States, and that the most certain and just method to prevent the latter from being burdened with an obnoxious candidate was to enable one-third of the members of every National Convention to interpose a virtual veto upon the decisions of their associates. This rule has surrounded the nominations of Democratic conventions with great uncertainty. It is difficult enough for a prominent candidate to obtain a majority of votes, and almost impossible to secure a two-third endorsement. The rule has already led to the nomination and election of two candidates, Polk and Pierce, who had never been seriously sustained as Presidential aspirants prior to the assembling of the Conventions which gave an unexpected stamp to their obscure claims. But on the other hand it prompted Van Buren, smarting under a sense of injustice, to resort to the Free-soil movement of 1848 which defeated General Cass, and it gave the bolters at Charleston in 1860 a fair pretext for their continued opposition to Stephen A. Douglas, which led to the election of Abraham Lincoln, and thus, while the Democracy won two victories by the two-third rule, it was equally powerful, indirectly if not directly, in causing their overthrow on two memorable occasions, and in changing the whole current of American politics. Its tendency to bring to the surface obscure and undeserving men has had a damaging influence upon the welfare of the country. It has practically disseminated the lesson far and wide that true services and splendid abilities are rather an obstacle than an aid to the attainment of the highest honors of the Republic, and that Presidents may be chosen not for what they have done or are capable of doing, but on account of the obscurity of their records, and because they have mingled so little in the turmoil of public life as to have awakened no jealousies, and to have made no active enemies. From present indications the Convention now in session in New York will be guided in its selection of a nominee by this narrow rule. It is probable that, after passing over the few candidates who have been prominently named, it will finally descend to the low level of mediocrity in search of some accidental personage who is in no respect better or worse than thousands of his fellow-Democrats. The action of the Republican Convention at Chicago presents a proud contrast with this system. Although it was bound by no two-third rule, it found a candidate worthy of unanimous support, because he had centered upon himself the affections of the nation by resplendent services. General Grant and the Republican party were alike honored by this nomination, the former by the magnificent endorsement from the patriotic men of the country it implied, and the latter because its aims and purposes were such that the great deliverer of the nation from the assaults of the Rebellion could most

worthily and appropriately enforce and represent them. The Democratic party can find no similar representative of its views and principles, and its meagre prospects of success are based rather on schemes designed to blind the American people in reference to its true character and purposes than on the choice of a representative candidate and a truthful platform.

Perspicuous Telegrams.

It would require persons with far greater penetration than any of the general reading public of the United States possesses to understand the despatches received over the cable in regard to the assassination of the Prince of Serbia. All that we can definitely make out is that the reigning Prince, name not given, was shot in his garden. The next information is that contained in the following paragraph:—

"A despatch from Paris of June 23, says:—After the accusations brought against Prince Karageorgievich concerning the assassination at Belgrade, an account of the manner in which the news of the event was received by him is given. According to the Correspondence Genérale de Vienne, the old Prince, existing, with a few of his family, in a small country, who, what trials have you yet to pass through?"

"According to the Debate, of Vienna, the sovereign of the Black Mountain, on being informed of the murder, immediately left his residence at Cetinje and shut himself up in the castle inhabited by his mother, thinking it was there safe. In safety from the revolvers of the assassins."

Could anything be more intensely vague than this despatch? Who is the Prince of the Black Mountain? Who is the old Prince, and what is there in his saying that is creditable to him? But to keep up the folly we have this morning the following:—

Belgrade, July 6.—C. Nemoilovic, brother-in-law of Prince Kara George, has been executed for participation in the recent conspiracy. As we never heard of C. Nemoilovic's arrest, or of his trial, or any suspicions directed against him, we must confess to a vague surprise at his untimely execution. If the mind of the Associated Press agent was a logical one, he would know that it aids greatly to the interest of the conclusion if we are given the premises.

Woman's Rights.

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony communicated with the Democratic Convention yesterday, and was not treated with that deference which ancient knights would have been gratified with. Her communication was greeted with great laughter, and no small derision. If a woman so far forgets her sphere, so far unsexes herself as to appear before a body of six hundred men, she cannot expect to be treated with that regard which is her due. So long as she behaves modestly, and by her very helplessness has a claim to attention and respect, we find few cases in America in which she has any cause to complain of any want of deference. But when once she becomes the strong-minded champion of what are inappropriately called "woman's rights," she forfeits all claims to respectful attention. She comes among men priding herself on her capability to take care of herself, and the New York Convention, in receiving with jeers Mrs. Anthony's letter, acted only towards her as she had every reason to justly anticipate. We hope that we will soon hear the end of this indelicate and obtrusive style of females forcing themselves into public notice.

The Sanhedrim in Session.

The Democratic Convention spent the day in silly arguments over petty questions of Parliamentary tactics. A more profitless day for a national convention could not have been imagined. It was completely barren, and indicates a willingness to fritter away time, which does not put the leaders in a very enviable light. The selection of Horatio Seymour as President effectually proves that his declination of the nomination is real. Had he been playing Caesar, and throwing away the crown only to secure it, he would never have occupied the position he does. It is anticipated that no less than thirty or forty ballots will be necessary before a nomination is made. As spoils, not principles, are the object aimed at, there is no danger of any lack of harmony as soon as the selection is made.

Consistent.

The Democracy favor retrenchment. That is their constant cry. Next to "death to the nigger" there is none so popular as "economy." To carry out effectually these views Mr. Samuel J. Randall, of our city, offered a resolution in "favor of increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors by paying them in gold or its equivalent." As this would just about cost the Government half as much again annually as is now paid for pensions the gross hypocrisy of the "retrenchment" cry is apparent. The resolution of Mr. Randall was a transparent bid for the soldiers' votes, and is so self-evident that none can be deceived thereby.

A Democratic Speech.

GENERAL THOMAS EWING was called upon to address the Democratic Convention yesterday, and did so amid much applause. Comment on his speech is unnecessary, as the text speaks for itself:—

"Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly intercourse with many of the most prominent Generals of the Confederate army. (Applause.) Knowing them to be men of honor, comparing views with them, and feeling that their views and our views as to the present and future policy of the Government coincide, we will take them, by the hand as brothers, (applause.)"

The great Vaux delivered a characteristic speech in New York. Being in a cheerful frame of mind, he declared "We have survived our Constitution and our country," and proceeded to recommend that the "Fifth of July be hereafter celebrated as the anniversary of the downfall of negro rule and radical tyranny." As the fifth was a singularly hot Sunday, in which nothing was done for or against negro rule, we cannot imagine why it is selected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NAPOLEON WAS FOND of a little champagne in his honor. France also honors him; but what is the honor of the violet, or any combination of garden flowers, when compared with the perfume of Napoleon's FLOR DE MAY? Let the ladies answer. Sold by all druggists.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT, and TWO AND A HALF PER CENT, EXTRA, making TWENTY PER CENT, payable on demand. Also, a Dividend of THREE QUARTHS PER CENT, being the State Tax for 1868 of Three Mills on assessed value of 200 per cent, which will be paid to the State Treasurer 1st account of the 5th October; the tax being a lien upon the 5th October, and paid 7th day.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, 15th, until 10th inst. W. H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, N. B. MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, 401 WALNUT STREET, JULY 6, 1868. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital \$1,000,000 of the Company for the last six months payable on demand from 7th to 12th ALEXANDER W. WISTLER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways, and connections with Bathing and Water-conveniences connecting, Billiard Hall, Telegraph Office, and Cafe, 60th Street, N. W. CORNER 5th & 6th Sts. Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, 73 1/2 Market St. No. 1212 MARKET STREET.

BANK REPORTS.

Table with columns for Bank Name, Date, and Financial Figures. Includes reports for the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, the National Bank of Philadelphia, and the Bank of North America.

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CLOTHING.

"HOW TO MAKE YOUR HORSE GO!" If you will send one dollar, with your name, Photograph, and Post Office address, to box number something-or-other, New York, you will receive full instructions how to train any horse so as to make him go fast.

WINHAM'S CHEAP STORE. I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WINHAM'S, EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FRANK CRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS), PHILADELPHIA.

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER SILKS. Reduced Prices. BARGAINS IN LIGHT & FINE PIPES, CHECKS AND GHEENES, a \$1.00, \$1.75 to \$2.75. SOLID COLORED, all prevailing shades, at \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.75 to \$2.75.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. DRESS GOODS. Reduced Prices. FRENCH PERCALES, best quality, reduced to 75 cents.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. SUMMER CLOAKS AND PELISSES. Reduced Prices. SUMMER CLOTH SACES, at \$4, \$5, and \$10; reduced from \$10, \$12, and \$15.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. NEW ARRIVALS IN OUR CHEAP DEPARTMENTS. Another lot of Hemstitched Cambric Hdkks, at 25 and 30 cents.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO., No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PRICE & WOOD. White Piques, very cheap, etc.

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DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF RICH ORGANDIES AND ORGANDY ROBES.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS. LUMBERMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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